

And Still the Big Sale goes On!

We told you last week that all our sales were big sales. Why shouldn't they be. If low prices are worth anything to the careful buyer. Then nobody should miss this big sale. When we sell L. L. Sheeting for 4 1/2, heavy bleached cotton for 5 1/2, \$2.00 hats for \$1.00, \$3.00 shoes for \$1.50 down to \$1.00. We say to you now that anybody that can use these goods are getting them at half what they are worth, and your own judgment is your guide. Opportunities like this don't come every day. We deduct 10 per cent on everything except provisions. White Lion Flour \$6.00 per bbl, best flour in Rhinelander today. Eggs 16 cents, fresh. You can't buy as cheap anywhere as at our store.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

Material and Workmanship

These are two very essential things which enter into the successful completion of every building, large or small. We have placed material first, for without the proper kind it would not be possible for the workman to establish himself or prove his superior among others. This is to remind you that the largest stock of

Building Material

in the city is carried by

J. H. QUEAL & CO.

HARDWARE!

JUST because we advertised seasonable goods in their season, one must not overlook the fact that we sell Hardware all the year round. Whenever you want a Lock, Hook, Handle or Spring, or any of the thousand and one things in the Hardware line, remember this is the place to come for it. Everything in Hardware, Cutlery Stoves Etc.

A few Cutters and Bobsleighs left that we will let go at a low figure rather than carry over another year.

Also a fine line of Fancy Crockery that we are disposing of at very low prices.

DEWEIS HARDWARE COMPANY

IT IS EASIER

To Follow, But It Pays Better to Lead

OUR WORK

has an individuality that pleases the wearer and places it ahead of competition.

AND YET WE CHARGE NOTHING FOR THIS

RHINELANDER STEAM LAUNDRY

OPPOSITE ARMORY.

RHINELANDER CANDY KITCHEN,

WITH ALL KINDS OF

HOMEMADE CANDY
PURE ICE CREAM
& ICE CREAM SODA

Ice Cream \$1.00 per
gallon, 25c per quart,
5c per glass.

WE GUARANTEE OUR ICE CREAM ALWAYS TO
BE THE BEST.

J. T. & P. ROUMAN

WEISSA'S BLOCK, 10 BROWN STREET.

FROM THE SUNNY SOUTH

Rhinelander, Wis., March 16, 1905.
This is another glorious day, and I am sitting on the front porch, writing. We are not quite up to California weather, however, as I find a light wrap very comfortable except when walking. I have just returned from a walk which I took clear out to the end of the pier. I was in time this morning to see the man come in with a load of oysters. His boat was weighted down to the water's edge. There are a great many oyster consumers in Rhinelander, and I often wish I liked them.

Yesterday we had a very fine trip. A party of fourteen of us hired an open rig and drove to Gulfport, a distance of twelve miles. The road lies entirely along the beach and is made of oyster shells, so it is as hard and smooth as asphalt. Our road lies through groves of pine trees, which almost made me think I was driving through Wisconsin forests. But in most of the forests here the pine groves are interspersed with magnolia trees, and the ground is covered with the palms which we cultivate so abundantly at home, and which grow just like our brakes do.

Our first stop was at Beaver, which, of course, had great historic interest for us all. We were taken in charge by the superintendent, Col. Kemp, and were first shown through a small building which Jeff Davis used as his study. We saw his old leather trunk, with labels from Paris, London, etc., also a mantle which had been decorated with landscapes by Miss Winnie Davis. They looked like chromos but seem to be highly valued, more, I think, out of respect to the artist than for any intrinsic value in the work itself. Then we went up to the mansion, which is situated on a knoll, and must have been a magnificent house in its day. At present the finest thing about it is the view from the front porch. (I suppose I should say gallery.) It faces the gulf, so our view is largely a marine one. The estate has been turned over to the veterans of the Confederacy, so in making our tour of inspection we saw a good many worn out old Confederate soldiers. They, like so many people you meet down here, live entirely in the past. Some of them informed a party which preceded us that they would much prefer meeting southern than northern ladies, which of course did not tend to make us feel very comfortable, and rather discouraged any spirit of inquiry. I suppose all of this generation will have to pass away before that bitter feeling shall entirely subside. Our landlady is a very good specimen of the old regime. She and her family were large slaveholders, and she has the most exquisite belongings I ever saw. She has a set of hand carved corals that is a work of art, and diamonds, and beautiful molatures of her family, painted on mother of pearl and set in gold. They cling to them although they really are in abject poverty. I think if some of our southern brethren would cease being resentful and wake up to the fact that there is a future as well as a past their case would be more hopeful.

Well, this has been a rather long digression, so I will finish telling of our trip. We drove on to Gulfport, which is a new and rapidly developing town. There is a fine hotel there which attracts a great many tourists. We took dinner there, then went out on the pier where we found a number of boats just arrived. One from Africa and one from Norway. We went through one, but I was not particularly interested, as it was a freight boat taking on lumber. We started home about 3:20, stopping on our way at the "Hamlet House" which seems to be a point of interest. The people who lived there were afflicted with leprosy, and a daughter of the family was murdered by a negro. I was not afraid of the ghosts, but I confess I did not relish the thought of coming in contact with leprosy. The spot is very desolate.

The drive home was delightful; there is always a breeze from the gulf. On the whole we felt that the trip was a great success.

NEW RACING CIRCUIT.

Effort is being made to form a fair and racing circuit comprising the towns of Superior, Iron River, Ashland, Ironwood and Rhinelander. A meeting will be held soon at the Knight Hotel, Ashland, to arrange dates and purses. The circuit if formed will commence at Superior in time to conclude at Rhinelander just before the state fair at Milwaukee.

MRS. ALEX CAYER.

After months of suffering with consumption, death came to the relief of Mrs. Alex Cayer at her home on Albin street early Monday evening. During the past few weeks she had failed rapidly and her physicians long since gave up all hope of her recovery. Mrs. Cayer was thirty years of age and had resided in this city with her husband and a number of years.

DEATH OF MRS. A. D. CONOVER.

Mrs. A. D. Conover, of Madison, who had many friends in Rhinelander, died in a hospital in Chicago ten days since after an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. Conover was a rare woman, attractive, sweet disposition, enjoyed life to the fullest, and hundreds of friends all over the state will mourn her death and her loss to the community in general.

From the Madison Democrat we learn the particulars of the funeral: Saturday morning at 10 o'clock occurred the obsequies of the late Mrs. Allan D. Conover; and if an occasion so impressively sad yet may be deemed to be clothed in an atmosphere of beauty this one certainly is. The dead, in the very flower of life, a graceful woman, reclined in an open casket of white, beneath a canopy of snowy vestments which fell naturally about a figure recumbent as if simply resting in sleep, a serene and spiritual and chaste as the imagination can picture. With flowers held carefully in hand, thus giving to the pathos of death almost the realism of life, there she lay so easily amid the silence of her assembled friends while tenderly requiems were sung, and earnest words of eulogy and hope spoken by him who had long been her pastor, Pastor Miller, sala lilies, lilies of the valley, a great pillow of white carnations and roses, a towering spray of roses, these appeared in the wondrous profusion of flowers about the bier. Aided with Me and Lead Kindly Light were hymns sung by Miss Adelaide Foreman and Miss Besse Brand, with Mr. E. A. Breslin at the piano, and tribute, with scripture reading, was paid by Rev. Dr. E. G. Uplike, while at Forest Hill, where the funeral services were held, the floral offerings carpeted the ground about the grave, the services concluded simply with prayer. The burial was from the residence of Dr. and Mrs. George Krennan at 25 East Gilman street, which also had been the home of Professor and Mrs. Conover, and together with the scores of our own citizens and people gathered there, were relatives and friends.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Wausau Daily Record—The interurban electric railway is bound to come. The kickers cannot prevent this; neither can they or any other agency prevent the time coming when a network of these lines will cover the whole of Northern Wisconsin. That the time is rapidly coming when the work of construction on many lines will be commenced is proven by rapidly transpiring events. The Wisconsin valley line is assured—the only question is as to when its building will occur. It may be this summer, but more probably it will commence in the spring of 1906. The first years it may be that not much will be done—that only a few miles will be built, but once it has been started something will be added each year until the plan for a line from Eagle River to Nekoosa will have been realized. From this line there will be branches to every important trade center in the surrounding country, with real street car systems in all the cities of any considerable size. Connections will also be made with other interurban lines until every part of the state will be in touch through this medium.

That all these things will come admits of no doubt. Interurban electric lines are solving the problem of fast and satisfactory travel and their ease and economy of operation make them profitable.

The only question is as to when they will be built and we of the present day should encourage an early consummation of the many plans that are being made. It will not be wise to wait for the future and reserve the benefits for posterity.

THE HIBERNIAN MUDDLE.

"The Hibernian Muddle" at the Opera House, March 17th under the auspices of the ladies auxiliary A. O. H. was greeted with a good house and was a success in every way. Mr. Earl P. Doyle, under whose direction the play was put on is to be congratulated upon the good acting performed by those under his leadership. Mr. Doyle himself took the part of Frank Perry, one of the pretenders to Hibernianism, and is an actor of considerable ability. Harry Johnston and Walter Schelsman acted their parts in a manner worthy of especial mention. The entire cast with but a matter of ten days practice did exceptionally well. Mrs. Schelsman rendered some excellent vocal selections between acts which were highly appreciated by the audience. Miss Jennie Rezin, as Mrs. Bloodgood, a woman of importance, handled that part as accurately and as well as it could be done by any one, and a great many complimentary remarks were heard regarding her acting. The ladies who had the matter in charge, desire to thank the public for the generous patronage accorded and also those who took an active part making it the great success it was.

FIRE OVER HORR'S.

The explosion of a gasoline lamp in the office of Dr. McBurney on the second floor of the Chace block, corner of Stevens and Davenport streets, resulted in damage to the amount of five hundred dollars, Monday forenoon. That the blaze did not result more seriously seems little short of miraculous and perhaps can only be attributed to the excellent services rendered by the fire department. Dr. McBurney was filling the lamp and the gasoline became ignited. A loud report and a flash of flame followed, and in an instant the doctor's office appeared to be all ablaze. He had barely time to escape. Dr. O'Connor whose office is next to Dr. McBurney's, was warned by the rush of smoke into his apartments and being unable to gain an exit through the door, crawled through the window and with the aid of a ladder reached the ground in safety. The floor grocery store located on the first floor suffered a loss by water leaking down through the ceiling to the stock below.

Dr. McBurney places his loss at \$200. He carried no insurance.

Dr. O'Connor's loss is placed at \$100, and B. L. Horr's at \$150. Both covered by insurance.

Mr. Chace presented Chief Cole with a neat check as an appreciation of the services rendered by his men.

Red-Red-Red.

If there's a predominance of red granite in a cemetery it means that some agent has been a hustler, because no one ever came by a desire for a flaming red monument to mark the final resting place of his dead naturally. Red granite is surely a cultivated taste and is, as a matter of fact, just as appropriate for monumental work as red satin would be for burial robes, and no more so. If, with all reason and sense of propriety to back him up, an agent cannot get his share of the business in the face of such competition, he should raise his hat to the man who got on the ground first, and never lose sight of the fact that his predecessor created the demand.

m16-23

PRIMARY RETURNS.

Following is the total vote by wards at the primaries Tuesday:

FIRST WARD.

Alderman—Henry Roepke 69,
John Dorsch 17.
Supervisor—Olo Goldstrand 26,
Geo. Robertson 21,
Geo. W. Porter 6.

SECOND WARD.

Alderman—Louis Stumpner 13,
Jas. Whalen 4.
Supervisor—F. D. Briggs 40,
Henry Krause 11.

THIRD WARD.

Alderman—Frank Pecor 76,
Peter J. Diller 25,
Chas. S. Crofoot 12.

FOURTH WARD.

Alderman—Prescott Calkins 22,
W. F. Hall 20.
Supervisor—A. W. Brown 41.

FIFTH WARD.

Alderman—H. P. Morrill 41,
Patrick Johnson 15.
Supervisor—Arthur Taylor 29,
J. J. Reardon 20.

SIXTH WARD.

Alderman—Geo. Smith 67,
A. J. Wilson 51.
Supervisor—Chas. Guyette 67,
Geo. C. Jewell 31,
J. G. Dunn 1.

NOTICE OF TOWN CAUCUS.

The annual caucus for placing in nomination candidates for the various town offices for the town of Pelican, Wis., will be held in the city of Rhinelander on the afternoon of Saturday April 1 from 2 to 3 o'clock.

m 20. L. F. KLINEY, Clerk.

DIES AT HOSPITAL.

Albert Gustafson, aged thirty-five, died at St. Mary's Hospital Tuesday morning after a long illness with consumption. Very little regarding the man is known. It is said that a brother resides in Duluth. The body was removed to Hildebrand's. Funeral arrangements have not been made.

SPRING MILLINERY OPENING.

The Misses Brown and Anderson, who recently purchased Mrs. J. G. Dunn's millinery store, will hold their Spring opening Thursday March 23 and extend a cordial invitation to the ladies of Rhinelander to attend. All the season's latest designs in Spring and Summer hats.

m 21.

MARRIED.

The marriage of Jerome Bullion to Miss Anna Hendrickson took place last Monday evening at the residence of Justice F. M. Mason on Thayer street. Both are well known young people of this city and have many friends who extend congratulations and wish them much happiness.

CAN IT BE THE HODAG?

John Braasch, living near Wausau, has discovered a strange animal in a spring near his home, which no one has been able to identify. It somewhat resembles a muskrat. Its front feet are webbed and it is covered with hair about an inch long. Instead of a jaw and mouth there is a sucker-like formation through which it evidently draws its food. The state authorities will be asked to identify the animal if possible.—Tomah Monitor-Herald.

PERTINENT FACTS!

We have got no sale on, but we will sell our goods at right prices. Good Goods Must be Paid For, for we can't give them away like others. If you are thinking of getting a

Suit, Cravenette, or anything in Gents' Furnishings

Come in and we will sell you honest goods at honest prices. Our goods are new and up-to-date.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE

Herman Zand

108 BROWN STREET

SCIATIC TORTURE

PAIN SUFFERED BY MR. MARSTON AS GREAT AS MORTAL CAN STAND.

For Six Months He Could Not Turn in Bed—He Tells of a Remedy Which Has Given Perfect Relief.

The case of Mr. Marston shows that sciatica can be cured, and no one afflicted by it should allow himself to be discouraged. He was first stricken about a year ago, and for six months he suffered pain which he thinks the most intense that any man could possibly stand.

Asked about the details of his remarkable recovery, Mr. Marston gave the following account: "I was attacked by a numbness or dull feeling just back of my right hip. I didn't know what the matter was, but I thought it was simply a stiffness that would wear away in a short time. It didn't, however, and soon the pain became so very bad that every step was torture for me. When I finally succeeded in getting home, it was just as much as I could do to reach my room and get to bed.

"The doctor was sent for, and when he had examined me, he said I had sciatica. He prescribed morphine, and advised me not to try to leave my bed. The advice was unnecessary for I couldn't get out of bed if I wanted to. It was impossible for me to turn from one side to the other. The moment I attempted to move any part of my body, the pain became so excruciating that I would have to lie perfectly motionless.

"I suffered this torture for six months without getting any relief. Then I discharged the doctor, and on the advice of a friend I bought a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and began to take them, three at a dose, three times a day. I was determined to give them a thorough trial.

"Two months after I began to use them I was able to leave my bed and walk about the house, and a month later I was entirely cured and able to go about my work as usual. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best medicine I ever used, and I heartily recommend them to anyone who suffers from sciatica."

Mr. Marston is a prosperous farmer and may be reached by mail addressed to Charles P. Marston, Hampton P. O., New Hampshire. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured other painful nervous disorders, such as neuritis, partial paralysis and locomotor ataxia. They are sold by all druggists.

TALES OF THE TOTE.

Mamma—Tommy, I don't like to have you play with boys who are bad.

Tommy—But the good boys are no good, mamma.

"What happens when a man's temperature goes down as low as it can go?" asked the teacher.

"He gets cold feet," answered a small pupil.

Johnny—Grandpa, have you any teeth?

Grandpa—No, my child, they have all gone.

"Then I think I will let you hold my candy while I run an errand."

When asked by her teacher to describe the backbone, a school girl said: "The backbone is something that humps up the head and ribs and keeps them from having legs clear up to the neck."

Teacher—Anything is called transparent that can be seen through. Now, Willie, can you give me an example?

Willie—Yes, mam. A hole in the fence around the ball grounds.

"What a nice little boy," said the umpire, who was making a call; "won't you come and shake hands, my son?" "Now!" snapped the nice little boy. "My gracious, don't you like me?" "Now! I had to get me hands and face washed just because you come."

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DAVIDSON TO SUCCEED

LA FOLLETTE'S LIEUTENANT SOON WILL BE GOVERNOR.

SENATE KILLS PAPER BILL.

By Vote of Eighteen to Fourteen, Publication Measure Dies Violent Death—No Wisconsin Exhibit for Portland Exposition.

[Special Correspondence]

Madison, Wis., March 20.—Now that adjournment of the legislature is being talked of seriously among the senators, all eyes are turned upon Lieut. Gov. Davidson as the successor to Gov. La Follette, who will, as soon as the session is over, assume his duties as United States senator from Wisconsin. At present Mr. Davidson has little to say regarding his induction into the office vacated by Mr. La Follette, but is paying close attention to his duties as presiding officer of the senate. Hardly had Gov. La Follette's term for the United States senatorship been launched when the friends of the lieutenant governor were predicting great things for their leader. No man of prominence to-day can lay claim to the adjective "self-made" by a better right than that of James O. Davidson. Davidson arrived here from Norway at the age of 18, friendless, penniless and in a strange land, and 22 years of time finds him at the head of a great commonwealth. In 1892 he was named for the assembly from Crawford county, and his work in the legislature resulted in his election



LIEUT. GOV. DAVIDSON

to the position of state treasurer in 1893 and 1896. In 1897 came his nomination for lieutenant governor. He was elected to this office the same year and re-elected at the election last fall. Mr. Davidson has never pushed himself to the front. It is said. On the occasions of his nomination for the assembly and for the position of treasurer, both honors were forced upon him, and at the time both events took place he was not present. Being ill and weary over the struggle necessary to get his measures through the legislature the governor asked Davidson to accept a place upon the republican ticket. The request could not be refused, and now the fortunes of politics have placed the lieutenant governor in the most coveted office in the state.

Sets Peril in Commissions.

Senator Kreutzer, at one session of the senate last week, declared in a prepared address that there was great danger in the attempt to govern the state with 25 commissions. There are a number of bills now before the senate for the creation of more commissions, and it is against the passage of these measures that Senator Kreutzer lifted his voice in warning. He pointed out that for the year ending June 30, 1904, there was a total of 150 members of 25 boards and commissions in the state of Wisconsin, giving employment to 1,100 persons and costing the state in salaries and fees paid an aggregate of \$711,535.13.

No Cash for Exposition.

Reconsidering its decision of a week ago, the assembly, after a spirited discussion, sat down upon the Lewis and Clark appropriation question and refused to concur in the senate bill by a vote of 49 to 61. The controversy was over the question of whether \$10,000 should be appropriated, together with the \$10,000 left over from the St. Louis exhibit at the Lewis and Clark exposition next summer. Unless successful, attempt is made to have the action reconsidered. Wisconsin will not be represented at the event.

Roads Deny Stopping Plans.

Following closely upon the heels of the declaration by railroad officials that improvements in the state were to be stopped until the feeling of amity and adverse legislation ceased, comes the denial of any such project from the presidents of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern. In letters received here, these managers declare that the reports are untrue and that they have no intention of blocking the many improvements planned for Wisconsin. The value of the denial of the report is merely a matter of conjecture, and until some action is taken or a considerable time has passed without any move on the part of the roads in stopping improvements, it will be hard to judge the truth of either side.

Official Paper Bill Dead.

By a vote of 15 to 15 the official paper bill, providing for a change in that publication was killed by the senate last week. A substitute and an amendment to the substitution were offered by the senators favoring the measure, but the whole piece of legislation seemed unpopular, and the result was that the bill was sent into oblivion. An amendment was added providing that insurance statements should not be included in the measure, but Lieut. Gov. Davidson declared that the provision had already been adopted.

Dam Bills in Doubt.

Numerous dam bills have appeared in the session, and the sponsors of the measures contend their right to have the franchises granted by legislatures of years ago, extended so that the rivers, formerly used for logging, may be utilized in furnishing light and power to numerous villages which border upon them. The committees with which the matter rests are in doubt as to whether the body can grant the rights to use streams for the purposes desired, even

though the contention, that the franchises have expired, is entertained. Senator Rogers and the members of the committee on state affairs are making a thorough investigation of the matter.

Messner Speaks for Bill.

Archbishop S. G. Messner, of Milwaukee, graced the hearing on the Stout bill with his presence last week, and in his address he pointed out that the prohibition of saloons within 400 feet of public or private schools, which the bill provides, would induce better morals and that the sentiment of the Catholic clergy was in favor of the measure. Among other noted speakers for the measure were President Albert Salisbury, of the Milwaukee normal, and Bishop Nicholson, of Milwaukee.

Push Work in Both Houses.

Just how to expedite legislation and still give time for the proper consideration of the numerous bills demanding attention, is something of a puzzle confronting both branches. At the suggestion of Senator Hatten and other chairmen of the more prominent committees in the senate arrangements are now being made to plan committee meetings so that conflicts in hours can be minimized. The plan is to arrange a time card programme and thus insure the attendance of all the senators at the more important committee meetings. If this can be done, the consideration of bills will be hastened and the senators can proceed along more systematic lines of work.

Clamor for Two-Cent Fare.

The clamor of the people of Wisconsin for a two-cent fare is becoming of a more convincing character day by day and the assembly has shown its inclination in the direction of such a move by passing a measure containing that provision. It has been suggested that before the senate acts upon the measure an investigation made by the railroad rate commission, instituted under the pending bills, and two years from the present session a report be read to the senate. If the necessity for a two-cent fare is seen the measure will be passed, and in all probability become a law.

Wants Cash for University.

President Van Hise, of the university, talked to the committee on education of the senate and assembly last week in behalf of the pending bills, which provide for an annual tax of two-fifths of a mill, which it is believed will furnish support for the institution. In his forceful arguments, which occupied the entire afternoon, President Van Hise pointed out that every department was suffering from lack of funds, and in consequence of his strong stand, it is probable that the measures will be passed.

Kemp Is Right, Says Standerant.

Attorney General Standertant backs up State Treasurer Kemp in his refusal to pay the awards made by the capitol commission, because of the fact that the power of that body expired last year. The opinion sent to Mr. Kemp is a lengthy document, and it states that the capitol improvement act passed by the legislature two years ago does not authorize payment for plans or specifications for a new capitol building. The awards will not be paid unless the supreme court so rules.

Anti-Cigarette Bill a Law.

The drastic anti-cigarette bill, of which George Evans, of Eau Claire, is sponsor, is now a law. Last week after a violent tilt in the senate, the measure was passed by a close vote. The bill makes unlawful the sale, gift or importation of cigarettes or cigarette materials in Wisconsin. The voting on the measure followed a lively debate in which the so-called tobacco trust, officially known as the American Tobacco company, was charged with being the sole objector to the bill. Throughout its career the measure has been accompanied by great interest, and its passage is welcomed by the anti-cigarette league people, through whose instigation it was introduced by Mr. Evans.

New Era in State Fairs.

At the meeting of the state board of agriculture held at the capitol here, it was decided to add from 15 to 25 percent, to the premiums, a move which is said will make the fair at Milwaukee more of a success than ever, this year. For racing prizes, \$77,000 has been appropriated by the association, this amount being \$500 more than that offered by Milwaukee. It is expected that these offers will bring together the fastest aggregation of horse flesh ever seen in the west. The association elected officers as follows:

President—George McKinnon, Waukegan.

Vice president, to succeed John L. Mitchell, deceased—George G. Cox, of Mineral Point.

Secretary—John M. Troy, of Madison.

Treasurer, ex-officio J. J. Kempf, Madison.

Board of managers—President George McKinnon, Vice President George G. Cox, G. T. Wilson, G. T. Fisher and George Wyle.

Assembly Passes Host's Bill.

Part of the legislation planned by Host Insurance Commissioner Zeno M. Host went through when the assembly passed the bill providing for compulsory naturalization of life insurance companies from stock companies when the concern has acquired \$20,000,000 of insurance. The measure requires the company to apply annually ten percent or more of its surplus earnings to the redemption of the capital stock.

Capital Problem Still Rests.

Again the capital problem is upon the minds of the legislators, and the necessity of pushing through some good provision for settling the question is apparent among the plans of Speaker Lamont. The speaker declares he does not wish to force his ideas, but will cooperate with any move that will bring the efforts of the legislature in this direction. Others believe that only a measure will result from attempting to patch up the old plans or to repair the building. By these it is declared that Wisconsin should have a statehouse which is in harmony with her wealth and importance. In connection with the capital matter, Attorney General Standertant has as yet failed to give the state treasurer an opinion regarding the validity of the capitol warrants which Mr. Kempf refused to honor a short time ago. One legislator suggests that a bill be introduced legalizing the awards made by the capitol commission, issuing warrants and providing for their payment.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Farmers' Meeting a Success.

Ashland.—Five hundred delegates representing the 2,000 members of the North Wisconsin Farmers' association held an enthusiastic meeting in this city and elected David Doble, of Superior, president; Byron Ripley, of Iron River, treasurer, and H. S. Fairall, of Iron River, secretary. Superior was named as the next meeting place. President Van Hise of the State university and George F. Merrill, president of the state board of regents, made addresses. President Van Hise recommended the establishment of two experimental farms along the shore of Lake Superior and the legislature is to be asked to pass such a measure. It was decided to maintain and keep on the road the car "Grassland."

Wisconsin Bankers Meet.

Madison.—After an unusually interesting session of discussion of the banking needs and reforms of the state, the group meeting financiers of the southwestern Wisconsin adjourned after enjoying a fine banquet tendered by the Madison members of the association. Fifty members were present from the southwestern counties of the state. The new officers elected for the year are: President, C. W. Twining, Monroe; vice president, Wayne Ramsey, Madison; secretary-treasurer, E. L. Amann, Prairie du Chien; executive committee, R. H. Showalter, of Lancaster, and George Mertens, of Baraboo.

Bank Robbers About.

Janesville.—Mystery surrounds the alarm concerning bank robbers which was sent out by Sheriff Cochrane recently. Beloit, Evansville, Milton and Clinton were notified by the sheriff that three suspicious characters, thought to be bank robbers, might pay them a visit, and a close watch has been maintained at all of the banks. It is rumored that a confederate of the robbers confessed to the proposed plans to the sheriff, and gave him a description of the men who were to carry them out.

Y. M. C. A. Men Meet.

Fond du Lac.—The state convention of the Y. M. C. A. met here and elected the following officers: President, David H. Johnson, of Fond du Lac; vice president, William Post, of Milwaukee; secretary, Perry W. Gibson, of Kaukauna; assistant secretary, Glyn Adams, of Appleton, and pressman, Dr. H. V. Richards, of Janesville.

Hermits Fortune Found.

Weyauwega.—Ten thousand dollars in cash and certificates of deposit have been found sewed up in the bedding which had belonged to R. Schwolow, a German hermit, who lived five miles from here. He was unmarried, and the only clue as to his relatives, who are in Germany, was found in his naturalization papers.

Forced Into Bankruptcy.

Milwaukee.—Upon the petition of three creditors, E. F. Zillisch, of Hustisford, Wis., has been forced into bankruptcy, and William Henschel, also of Hustisford, has been appointed trustee. It is claimed that Zillisch owes money on notes contracted by himself and his two sons amounting to \$15,000.

The News Condensed.

New Richmond.—The high school building was entirely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about \$25,000.

Milwaukee.—Outdoor treatment for consumptives has been attempted at the Milwaukee county hospital. Tents were erected and occupants warmly clad. The tents are fitted out with all equipment for comfort.

Lake Geneva.—D. D. Fairchild, a pioneer, says that the 12-year locust is due next summer. He has two locusts in alcohol which he captured June 12, 1885, when millions of the pests infested this part of the state.

La Valle.—Anton Eder, a pioneer resident, died suddenly of heart disease. He was about 70 years of age. His body was found in the yard stretched out in the path.

La Crosse.—Rev. E. R. Huebner, pastor of the Sparta Congregational church, was nominated by the republicans of Monroe county as county judge. He has resigned his pastorate. He has been studying law for four years.

Racine.—Telegrams received here announce the sudden death of Dr. J. R. Simms, a well known Racine physician. At Magnolia Springs, Ala. Dr. Simms left here with Mrs. Simms for the benefit of Mrs. Simms' health. No man in the state was better known in fraternal organization circles.

Marquette.—Artemus Wells, near here, received a letter signed "The Black Hand," threatening him with death unless \$1,000 was placed in a designated place. The conspirators escaped.

Green Bay.—The combined efforts of Judge Monahan and court officials were necessary to prevent Albert Janitzki, aged 50, from spanking his 4-year-old daughter, mother of three children, in court.

Racine.—Joseph Lindenmann, 56 years old, a capitalist and real estate dealer, ended his life by firing a bullet into his head at his residence in West Racine.

Found.—Children of William Rhode, while playing in their father's barn, strung up a young brother on a rope to a hayfork and the mother arrived in time to probably save the child's life.

Janesville.—Two brothers named Nash had a family quarrel in which the elder threw a lighted lamp at the younger, severely injuring him, and setting fire to the house. The injured man is in a critical condition.

La Crosse.—In a row over a bottle of whiskey here John Wankon, an Indian, was fatally stabbed by another Indian, named George Decorah, receiving a ugly knife thrust near the heart.

Baraboo.—Dr. W. H. Thompson, a prominent veterinary surgeon, of this city, was arrested charged with breaking into the Excelsior creamery and carrying off two tubs of butter.

Chippewa Falls.—The efforts of James Clark during the last eight weeks to solve the mystery of the disappearance of his son, Edgar J. Clark, have proven futile. It is conjectured that his son was murdered.

Green Bay.—Herman Osterloh of New Denmark, committed suicide by taking Paris green and then nearly severing his head from his shoulders with a scythe blade.

PE-RU-NA CONQUERS CATARRH THE WORLD OVER.



The Population of the Earth is 1,400,000,000. One Million Die Annually of Catarrh.

ALL over the world Peruna is known and used for catarrhal diseases. The Peruna Girl has traveled 'round the globe. Her face is familiar everywhere that civilization reaches.

Universally Praised. From Africa to Greenland, from Manchuria to Patagonia, the face of the Peruna girl is familiar and the praises of Peruna as a catarrh remedy are heard.

Successful in North and South. Peruna crossed the Equator several years ago, to find in the Southern Hemisphere the same triumphant success that has marked its career in the Northern Hemisphere.

A Standard. Peruna is a standard Catarrh remedy the world over. It cures catarrh by eradicating it from the system.

Permanent Cure. It obviates the necessity of all local treatment and its relief is of permanent character.

Without a Peer. No other remedy has so completely dominated the whole earth as Peruna. In every tongue.

In all languages its glowing testimonials are written. In all climes the demands for Peruna increase.

An English scientist says that insects are foul of whisky. He seems to agree with that other English scientist who says that man is only an insect.—Atlanta Journal.

What Is Pushck's-Kuro? It is a new remedy, compounded on an entirely new scientific basis, combining and harmonizing the curative principles of special medicines. There is an absolutely fixed law of cure—no experimenting. Nature intended a cure for every ill. This is not a common remedy; it is radically different from anything else and never fails to cure the diseases for which it is intended. Other medicines may have failed—yet you have not tried the right one—take Kuro.

WHAT IT WILL CURE. All weakness, aches and pains, exhaustion, nervous and general debility, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Sciatica, Lumbago, all Dropsies and Impurities of the Blood, Syphilis, Eczema, and all kind of acute and chronic Catarrhs—no matter where located or which organ is affected—loss of appetite, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, diarrhoea, or Constipation, or Liver trouble, Weakness of Kidney, Heart diseases, etc. Pushck's-Kuro is the best all-round invigorator, tonic and restorative in the world for men, women and children. If your doctor doubts it, mail \$1.00 to Dr. C. Pushck, Chicago. Write for illustrated book.

The telephone is 29 years old. Hello, Central—in that party we called 29 years ago long ago.—Albany Argus.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles. Itching, Itching, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if Kuro Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 10 days. 100c.

In a great business there is nothing so fatal as cunning management.—Jenins.

This has made LION COFFEE THE LEADER OF ALL FACTORY COFFEES. Millions of American Homes welcome LION COFFEE daily. There is no stronger proof of merit than continued and increasing popularity. "Quality survives all opposition."

(Sold only in 1 lb. packages. 1 lb. lead on every package.) (Save your Lion-head for valuable premiums.)

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE. WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

From the time the coffee leaves the factory no hand touches it till it is opened in your kitchen.

Is another story. The green berries, selected by keen judges at the plantation, are skillfully roasted at our factories, where precautions you would not dream of are taken to secure perfect cleanliness, flavor, strength and uniformity.

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From the time the coffee leaves the factory no hand touches it till it is opened in your kitchen.

Is another story. The green berries, selected

GROCERY TALK!

There are a great many good grocery stores in our country today. Every town has one

Store that carries a little better and more complete line of good Groceries

Than his fellow competitor. That one particular store enjoys the trade from all who appreciate the efforts of the management to keep in touch with the season's best and choicest delicacies. We pride ourselves on being

This Particular Store of This Particular City

We want your business, we need your business, and if honest goods and living prices count for anything, we should have it. You will hear from us later.

HORR THE GROCER

Dealer in Good Things To Eat

A MATTER OF HEALTH



Don't forget the great sale at Lewis.

Miss Winifred Gleason, who has been very ill with tonsillitis, is in school again this week.

An eleven pound baby boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Con. O'Brien Tuesday night.

For SALE—House and lot, 511 Keenan street. In good condition. Inquire on premises. H. C. Brown.

The members of the Rhinelander Elderkrans gave a dancing party at their hall over the post office Friday evening.

Owing to the fire Dr. McBurney has temporarily moved his office to room 25 same block. His instruments were not damaged by fire.

Leave your order for your "Easter bonnet" with Mrs. F. J. Kenfield & Co. Latest styles and finest work in trimming. Martin Block 402 S. Peabody.

St. Vitus dance permanently cured at a cost of from five to ten dollars. Write E. G. Clark, Wausau, Wis., for sample proof and full particulars. If.

Both quality and price will please you at the ground floor gallery. The best photographs in the city, and low prices. Call and see for yourself. If.

Miss Dorothy H. Oshinsky will take a limited number of pupils on piano and mandolin. For particulars call at 123 Peabody street or at the THE FAIR STORE.

Miss Dora Oshinsky, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Oshinsky, who has been attending the Conservatory of Music, Chicago, has completed her studies and returned to Rhinelander.

If taken this month, keeps you well all summer. It makes the little ones eat, sleep and grow. A spring tonic for the whole family. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents. Tea or Tablets. J. J. Reardon.

Pat Darragh, a prominent Marquette lumberman, has been a guest during the week of his daughter, Mrs. A. Cruse, on Lincoln street. Mr. Darragh has practically completed his lumber operations at Marquette.

The startling melodrama "A Ruined Life" is one of the most magnificent productions of the present season. It is presented with a large and efficient company, splendid scenery and a careful regard to detail.

A large audience was present at the Grand Opera House Tuesday evening to see Joseph DeGrasse as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice." Mr. DeGrasse responded to several curtain calls and his acting was highly appreciated by the large audience.

The forced sale is a big success at THE FAIR STORE.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter LaPorte have come to Rhinelander to reside. Mr. LaPorte formerly lived here but of late has been attending school at Valparaiso, Ind. He has been appointed a Sunday School organizer for the M. E. Church. His district will include eight counties.

We fit farm, purse and fancy. THE FAIR STORE.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Evans of the North side are mourning the death of their infant daughter which occurred Wednesday. The child was seven months of age. The funeral was held from the house Thursday afternoon. Rev. A. G. Wilson officiating, and burial made in Forest Home cemetery.

For SALE—House and three lots in Lexington, Minn. G. A. Arlsen.

Report of the Financial Condition of the Merchants' State Bank, located at Rhinelander, Wis., state of Wisconsin, at the close of business on the 14th day of March, 1905.

ASSETS	
Loans and Discounts	\$274,195.72
Deposits	116,411
Real Estate	12,227.11
Other Assets	50.00
Total	\$399,983.54

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$20,000.00
Surplus fund	12,000.00
Undivided profits	15,269.87
Deposits	709,404.49
Other Liabilities	650.24
Total	\$399,983.54

State of Wisconsin, County of Oneida, ss. I, H. H. Raymond, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of March, 1905.

(Notarial Seal)

C. A. PETERSON, Notary Public, Oneida County, Wis.

Correct. Attest: E. C. Brown, J. A. W. Brown, Directors.

PERSONAL MENTION

—Ed. Horn spent Saturday in Milwaukee.

—Geo. Dunn returned to Chicago last night.

—Mrs. Chas. Rantz has returned to LaSalle.

—F. A. Broders of Marshfield was in the city Friday.

—Mrs. Fred. Barnes left Monday night for Chicago.

—H. L. Mumford of Wausau was in Rhinelander Monday.

—Chas. Cameron of Barron was a business visitor Friday.

—W. E. Dodge, of Wausau, was in Rhinelander Thursday.

—Geo. Mason left Thursday night for his home in Madison.

—Bernard Burhalter was in Wausau on business Saturday.

—Mrs. Myron Thompson of Three Lakes is visiting in the city.

—Chas. Holstad of Echo visited his relatives here part of last week.

—It. Oshinsky was in St. Paul the fore part of the week on business.

—Mrs. Thorpe of Antwa is visiting her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Converse.

—Mrs. M. Wogeland of Cassian is visiting her husband here this week.

—Chas. Wirth of Appleton was in the city the latter part of the week.

—W. T. Seeger, of Ashland, visited friends in the city Monday and Tuesday.

—Mrs. Georgia Powell of Milwaukee is a guest at the home of Mrs. Erick.

—J. H. Worden and Edward Faust of the Worden Lumber Co. were in the city Sunday.

—Thos. Converse went to Antwa Friday morning to visit his sister, Mrs. Dr. Thorpe.

—Sister Margaret of Minocqua was in the city Monday calling on her many friends here.

—Mrs. E. H. Kiehl and son Alden returned last Thursday morning from a visit to Minneapolis.

—Mr. and Mrs. B. D. McIlwain returned tomorrow morning for a short visit in Minneapolis.

—Frank Timlin of the Yawkey Lumber Company at Hazelhurst, was in the city Friday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Worden and Mrs. Boller of Bundy were visitors in Rhinelander this week.

—Earl Chace, of Pleasant, formerly of this city, has been visiting relatives here during the week.

—John Hogan left Thursday morning for Oshkosh where he will spend several weeks among relatives.

—Mrs. J. J. Sullivan, of Minocqua, and Miss Bernard, of Neshota, were in the city Thursday shopping.

—Mrs. Chas. Chace and Mrs. Frank Sawell spent a few days last week in the eastern part of the state.

—Dr. J. M. Hogan visited friends in Milwaukee and the southern part of the state the fore part of the week.

—Miss Mame Leahy of Waupun was the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. P. Johnston this week.

—E. A. Edmunds, general manager of the Rhinelander Paper Company, was in Wausau on business Thursday.

—Earl Miller came down Friday from Star Lake where he had been several days, assisting at his father's camp.

—Mrs. Albert Broulette went to Ems, Pa., Tuesday in response to a telegram announcing her sister's illness.

—Mrs. Colon Hutchinson and baby of Antigo are spending the week at the home of her mother, Mrs. Ellen Miller.

—Martin Melton left Friday night for Milwaukee, where he has accepted a position in Albin Chalmers' foundry.

—J. P. Jansen, treasurer of the town of Cassian, was in the city Thursday on business connected with his office.

—George Hilgerman of the Rhinelander Brewing Co. was a business visitor in Woodruff and Minocqua Thursday.

—Otto Himpel, who is managing Felix Dulon's interests at Bundy, spent Saturday and Sunday at his home in this city.

—Mrs. Will Moore, of Antigo, arrived in the city Wednesday to visit her sister, Mrs. James Murphy and Miss Lydia Green.

—Mrs. H. P. Morrill has returned from Dancy, where she spent several weeks at the bedside of her mother who has been very ill.

—Mrs. L. Schumann returned Saturday morning to her home in Eagle River after a two weeks visit here with Mrs. Hodgdon.

—Thomas McCormick, head sawyer in the Yawkey mill at Hazelhurst, spent a portion of the week with his family on Keenan street.

—Miss Meta Galt, who teaches at McGuffey, was the guest of her friends, Miss Grace Wilcox and Miss Anna Hilgerman in the city Saturday and Sunday.

—H. A. McMill left last Thursday night for his old home in Pennsylvania where he intends to visit his aged mother and other relatives for several weeks.

—Attorney A. P. Rickmire, returned Thursday from a several weeks visit in Washington and the east. Mr. Rickmire was in Washington inauguration day.

—Leo Barnes, who during the winter has been working for Gately & Co. with headquarters in Marinette, arrived here Monday to visit his parents Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Barnes.

—Mike Glase, who for several months has been in poor health, left Sunday night for West Baden, Ind., to take the celebrated baths with the hopes of them proving beneficial to him.

—H. H. Grundy, superintendent of the Marinette, Tomahawk & Western railway, and Mr. and Mrs. Spencer of Tomahawk were in the city Friday. Mr. Foley is the vice-president of the Bradley Lumber Co.

—Miss Hattie Hilgerman has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Gifford of Fond du Lac. While there she was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. McKnight. Miss Hilgerman is now in Milwaukee where she will spend a few days with friends and return home sometime before Saturday next.

CRUSOE'S DEPT. STORE

RAIN COATS AND SILK SHIRT WAIST SUITINGS

The two specialties of the season most in demand

Our well assorted dress goods stocks contain the very latest and most popular patterns.

Yard wide Taffeta, assorted changeable shades, per yard. \$1.25

27 inch assorted colors striped Taffeta, per yard \$1.00

The "Palmer Garments" have no equal—always best made—always up-to-date

Handsome "Palmer" Cravenette rain coats in the modish shades at \$25, \$20, \$18, \$15, \$20 and

\$10.00

RELIABLE GOODS!

Now is the time of the year when people are LOOKING FOR HONEST WEARING APPAREL

Jefferson & Douglass Shoes Stein-Block and Capp's Clothing, Neckwear, Shirts, Suspenders

And all that goes to make up the well dressed man can always be found at



Gary & Danielson

Yes, this is the play you have been waiting for

GRAND OPERA HOUSE RHINELANDER

E. E. HORN RESIDENT MAN.

presents for one night only

TUESDAY MARCH 28th

A melodrama in 4 acts

A Ruined Life

You don't wait between acts.

It is continuous from start to finish.

PRICES, 25, 35, 50

A friend of the Home—A foe of the Trust

Calumet Baking Powder

Moderate in price—Makes purest food.

Liver Pills

That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness. You need Ayer's Pills.

Want your mustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

Buckingham's Dye

100cts of Buckingham's Dye Co. New York, N. Y.

COLE & ROGERS

DEALERS IN

Hay, Feed, Oats,

Staple & Fancy Groceries

Fresh and Salt Meats.

Famous Ferndell Canned Goods

Always In Stock.

DO YOU THINK

Of papering and painting this spring? We do this work.

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.

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RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN

SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S EVENTS

MOST IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD IN CONDENSED FORM.

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST

Progress of Hostilities Between Russia and Japan—Doings at Washington—Items of Interest from All Over the World.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

The Japanese troops occupied Tie pass. The Russian army has retreated northward. A rear guard fight is said to have cost the Japanese 1,000 men.

With the evacuation of Tie pass the Russian army abandoned the last stronghold in southern Manchuria and definitely turned over the section to the Japanese.

The czar has ordered Kuropatkin to surrender chief command to Linvitch. It is reported that Japan will insist on an indemnity of between \$500,000,000 and \$750,000,000.

The postponement of the Russian loan by French banks is regarded in London as a most hopeful sign of peace. The opinion is held in Berlin that the financiers will force Russia to submit to defeat.

The American steamship Tacoma, with supplies for Vladivostok, was captured by the Japanese.

The Baltic fleet has left Nossi Be and it is said in St. Petersburg that the war council has ordered Rojestrensky to give battle to Togo in a forlorn hope of success.

Russia has decided to ask a loan of \$100,000,000 from her own people.

CONGRESSIONAL.

President Roosevelt, after a conference with conservative senators, agreed to drop the Santo Domingo treaty for the time. He was assured a vote would be adverse.

United States Senator Bacon, while speaking in the senate, suffered a slight attack of apoplexy and will be confined for some time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Colorado legislature declared Peabody elected governor after he had given a pledge to resign at once and surrender the place to Lieut. Gov. McDonald. Adams surrendered the office.

Peabody has kept his promise to resign the governorship of Colorado and Lieut. Gov. McDonald was sworn in.

Heavy orders from Japan continue to pour in on Minneapolis millinery companies. One of the big companies received an order for 40,000 hats in two days.

The National Congress of Mothers, which has been in session in Washington for a week, adjourned to meet in March, 1906, at Los Angeles, Cal.

James W. Linkous, 16 years of age, was hanged at Radford, Va., for the murder of his wife and their adopted son on last Christmas morning.

Two men were killed by an explosion of gas in the Pittsburgh Coal & Iron company's mine at Sikesville, Pa.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barber, first military governor of Hawaii, who served many years in the regular army, is dead at his home in New York from heart disease.

The Wisconsin assembly honored President Theodore Roosevelt by passing a bill for the creation in Taylor county of a town which shall bear his name.

Secretary and Mrs. Hay left Washington to be absent about two months. They will sail Saturday for Europe. Mr. Ade is acting secretary of state until Mr. Loomis returns from the west.

Failures for the week ending on the 18th numbered 250 in the United States against 229 last year, and 26 in Canada, compared with 21 a year ago.

Five bullets were fired into the back of Antonio Santon, who was connected with the world's fair Argentine commission, during an altercation in St. Louis with Antonio Cimento, and within an hour Santon was dead. Cimento was placed under arrest.

The house-hold property of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick was sold at auction in Cleveland to A. D. Nelson, of New York, for \$25,000. Samuel L. Winteritz, of Chicago, was the second highest bidder with a bid of \$25,100. There were 20 bidders.

A new French law reduces the term of army service from three to two years and abolishes all exemptions.

The nominations of Judges Wright and Booth, of Illinois, for the federal bench have been confirmed by the senate.

The attorney general of Missouri has begun proceedings to oust the oil trust.

Illinois' richest exponent of the simple life, Abram Brokaw, who passed away recently in Bloomington, Ill., died childless and left \$2,600,000 or \$4,000,000.

Fire that caused a loss estimated at \$200,000 was discovered in the plant of the Grand Crossing (Ill.) Tack company.

The government will establish a new food inspection bureau in Chicago, to begin its work July 1.

Abram Brokaw, a pioneer plow manufacturer, and one of the wealthiest men in central Illinois, is dead at Bloomington, aged 90. His estate is valued at \$2,600,000.

A. Proff, of Helena, Mont., has been advised that a fire has destroyed his corral and \$1,500 head of sheep at Chester, Chouteau county. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin and to have resulted from differences between cattlemen and sheepmen in that vicinity.

The charred remains of Mrs. Joseph Nance were discovered in the ashes of her home on the outskirts of Marysville, Cal. Her husband is under arrest, pending an investigation.

Castro, it is reported, has ordered the seizure of the French cable and a crisis may result.

The storey Cotton company, promising immense profits and obtaining many investors, collapsed in Philadelphia.

The Northwestern railroad has started a good roads special through Iowa to educate farmers in the building and maintenance of highways.

The president of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Unity advises chloroforming those unfit to be parents.

The president will reorganize the Panama commission on the basis of "all work and no play."

The Modern Miller reports the winter wheat outlook as most promising.

Manuel Garcia, singer and inventor, received honors from kings during the celebration of his 100th birthday at London.

Mr. Horace Wardner died at La Porte, Ind., from blood poisoning, due, it is said, to running a silver under his thumb nail 14 years ago.

A jury found Mrs. Gindelsperger guilty of manslaughter in killing her husband near Greenwood, O., July 2, 1886.

Deposits of Chicago National Bank on March 11 were \$22,915,101, the largest in history.

Former Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, died in a Washington, D. C., hotel.

Weekly trade reviews report an increase in the volume of production and distribution, with active retail business and a new high record for bank deposits.

President Roosevelt attended his niece's marriage in New York and at night spoke at two banquets.

The French government contemplates decisive action in Venezuela and proposes to act along parallel lines with the United States in clearing up the situation there.

Prince Mestchersky, an influential Russian reactionary, came out strongly for peace.

The German government has been informed that the Russian emperor has again put aside all peace suggestions and is unshaken in his resolution to continue the war.

A dispatch from Palm Beach, Fla., reports the death of Meyer Guggenheim, of New York, the copper capitalist. Death was caused by pneumonia. He was 78 years old.

Vast fortunes amounting to a total of \$11,000,000 have been amassed through the present rise in stocks by William Rockefeller, E. H. Harriman, C. M. Schwab, John W. Gates and a Chicago pool.

A young woman was apparently murdered at Newark, N. J., in a hotel. She is supposed to have been choked to death by a male companion, who left the hotel after locking the door behind him.

Two negroes were hanged at Richmond, Va., Edward Austin, for criminal assault on a ten-year-old negro girl, and Peter Danch for murder of a negro woman.

The vault in the Bank of Petersburg at Petersburg, Tenn., was blown open and all the cash taken. The amount stolen is reported to be \$7,000. The burglars escaped.

Fire destroyed the entire business section of Shannon City, Ia., entailing a loss of over \$500,000, partially insured. Two business blocks and a number of smaller houses were burned.

Fire and water damaged Music Hall block in Providence, R. I., to an amount estimated at \$100,000.

A pamphlet inspired by Castro plans the invasion of New Orleans by 20,000 Venezuelans.

Charles J. Hinkka, president of the Hinkka Brothers, cut stone contractors, of Chicago, killed his brother and committed suicide after a quarrel over business affairs.

Mrs. Frederick Schoff, of Philadelphia, was elected president of the National Congress of Mothers for the ensuing year.

John Duxman, aged 61, dropped dead while at work in the machine shops at Princeton, Ind.

A passenger train on the P. W. & H. railroad was wrecked near Northeast, Md. Three persons were injured.

While being conveyed in the police ambulance to the Brokaw hospital at Bloomington, Ill., Mrs. Julius Klemm suddenly expired.

Larkin Barnett, a wealthy Warwick county (Ind.) farmer, living near Ellettsville, was fatally injured by a hay knife falling on him.

Secretary Taft says the government will hold the Philippines for at least a generation.

Dowie, the apostle of Zion City, is behind in his payments of interest on the purchase of land, and the owners may foreclose on the best sites at any minute.

A strong probability that the next congress will place a tariff tax on coffee is said to be the result of conferences of republican leaders as to means to overcome an expected treasury deficit.

A New York bank official testified in a bankruptcy hearing that large loans are frequently made by banks to brokers with no security save the "good name" of the borrowers.

The downfall of the Bailew ministry is apparently near, and the cause of home rule in Ireland will be the gainer, as the approaching general election may give the nationalists the balance of power in the house of commons.

Along the Pacific coast various towns have suffered from high seas. At Santa Monica two piers were destroyed, and the damage along the shore there is estimated at \$200,000. At Long Beach the damage to the wharf and to small boats is estimated at \$20,000.

John Redmond warns England that a famine is inevitable in Ireland.

Mr. Gen. Sumner is to be transferred from the command of the southwestern military division, at Oklahoma City, to San Francisco, commanding the Pacific division in place of Maj. Gen. MacArthur, now with the Japanese army in Manchuria.

Mrs. Henry Berck, of Bloomington, Ill., fastened her ten-month-old son to a rope and drowned him in a cistern, where the body was found by Mr. Berck on his return home. Mrs. Berck had been demoralized for several months.

An earthquake shook sufficient to shake houses was felt at Memphis, Miss. Several loud rumbling reports were heard, and were followed by a violent shaking of the houses.

The Colorado supreme court rendered an opinion that the legislature can decide the gubernatorial contest only as between Adams and Peabody, and has no authority to declare the office vacant.

Net earnings of the United States Steel corporation for 1904 are reported as \$90,778,113, a decrease of \$36,526,137 as compared with the preceding year.

The Missouri senate adopted a clause in a race track bill making pool selling a felony which will stop all racing in the state.

A collector of customs placed at Puerto Plata by the United States aroused the hostility of Dominicans.

The south is clamoring for immigrants from Italy.

Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army, left Jaffa, March 12 for Australia.

While going past Dollar station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, a large locomotive hauling a long train of empty steel hopper cars blew up, killing one man and injuring a number of others.

William E. Treese, formerly a look-alike in the first national bank at Cleveland, O., charged with embezzling about \$10,000 of the bank's funds several months ago, pleaded guilty in the federal court. Judge Taylor sentenced him to serve six years in the state penitentiary.

Two seats on the New York stock exchange were sold for \$32,000 each. This is a new high record price.

Practically penniless, with only his devoted wife to watch and mourn, Mr. Niblo, famous circus clown and pantomimist died in Denver, Col., after suffering for months the ravages of tuberculosis.

The Wisconsin assembly, after a prolonged debate, killed the senate bill appropriating \$25,000 for an exhibit at the Lewis and Clark exposition, Portland, Ore.

Nan Patterson will be put on trial in New York once more to answer a charge of murdering Caesar Young, the wealthy bookmaker. It was announced at the district attorney's office that the second trial of the case would begin April 10.

Henry Stadlander and his wife were found dead in their home in Grand Rapids, Mich., and the police believe that they committed suicide together.

The president sent to the senate the nomination of Peter V. DeGraw as fourth assistant postmaster general.

Mrs. Mary Mahoney, aged 100, a pioneer of Wisconsin and resident of La Crosse since territorial days, is dead.

Col. M. J. Burke, United States consul at St. Thomas, Ont., since 1897, died of pneumonia.

During the absence of their mother, who had gone to the grocery store, two miles away, fire destroyed the home of a Finnish farmer at Jenks' Spur, near Marquette, Mich., and two children, aged six and four, perished.

Fire destroyed a large part of the business district of Sidney, Ill. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

Several ships were wrecked and 22 sailors drowned in a gale off the Irish and English coasts.

Direct, 2:05 P. M., former champion racing stallion, dropped dead. He was valued at \$50,000.

David Starr Jordan in a statement signed at Honolulu, said Mrs. Jane Stanford's death was not due to poison or to intentional wrongdoing of any person.

Peabody supporters in the Colorado gubernatorial contest propose that the legislature seat Peabody under a distinct understanding that he will resign in an hour and turn over the office to Lieut. Gov. McDonald.

The fishermen's union has many jobs open at various salaries. The civil service eligibles will be used as far as possible.

Witnesses called for the beef inquiry hearing in Chicago are reported to be leaving the United States.

President Roosevelt's order creating a board of architects to supervise the construction of public buildings in Washington is contrary to law and may be withdrawn.

Henry Cyril Paget, marquis of Anglesey, died at Monte Carlo. The marquis was notable through his personal and financial eccentricities. In the short space of six years he ran through \$2,500,000 in addition to his annual income of upwards of \$200,000. Last summer the marquis' unsecured liabilities were over \$1,250,000.

Nineteen persons dead, two score injured, some so seriously that they may die, and nearly 200 persons temporarily homeless, is in brief the story of the burning of a tenement on the East side in New York city.

Judge Watkins, at Ellettsville, Ind., overruled the motion for a new trial and sentenced William Cook to life imprisonment for the murder of Preston Sanderson.

The attorney for Mrs. Chadwick filed a motion at Cleveland for a new trial on the grounds of errors in admitting incompetent testimony, excluding competent testimony, and errors of law in the trial.

The Nebraska house by a vote of 42 to 40, agreed to indefinitely postpone the bill making it a crime to give or accept railroad passes. This action disposes of all anti-pass measures, every one being defeated.

Mrs. W. H. Mooby, of Eldorado, Ill., saturated her clothing with oil and burned herself to death. She was the wife of a prominent farmer and had only recently returned from an asylum.

With the removal of the last four bodies from Virginia mine, near Birmingham, Ala., the total fatalities from the awful explosion of February 20, was swelled to 111.

The senate committee on finance reported favorably the nomination of Charles W. Anderson, to be collector of internal revenue for the Second district of New York.

The Seventh street bridge over Los Angeles river, at Los Angeles, Cal., fell, carrying with it into the flood-washed river 12 to 15 persons, two of whom are believed to have been drowned. Flood conditions in Los Angeles and vicinity are the worst known in many years.

Orders for over \$200,000,000 of new equipment have been placed by American railways during the current year, forecasting greater national prosperity.

President Roosevelt appointed a board of architects and artists to help beautify Washington.

A New York man found a \$15,000 brooch, returned it and got \$1,000 reward.

Misagua, Chili (44 miles north of Iquique), with a population of 20,000, is being abandoned by the inhabitants, owing to the fact that hundreds of people there have died of bubonic plague.

As a result of a fire in the grocery store and dwelling of William H. Greaves at Baltimore, Md., Mrs. Bennett McCord (a tenant), and her child were burned to death.

CZAR IS URGED TO SEEK PEACE

POWERFUL INFLUENCES ARE AT WORK TO THIS END.

ONE OF HIS ADVISERS TALKS

Minister Contends That Russia's Desire for Peace Upon Reasonable Terms Should Be Indicated to Japan.

St. Petersburg, March 20.—While Emperor Nicholas, whose word is final, still declines to abandon the prosecution of the war, and the government maintains its ability to continue the conflict, it is stated on good authority that powerful influences, including several of the emperor's own ministers, are now strongly urging that the time has come to indicate to Japan Russia's desire for peace upon a reasonable basis.

Should Japan then attempt to impose too onerous conditions, these influences argue that in view of the universal wish to see the bloody conflict ended, Russia's position will be strengthened thereby by the allegation of sympathy from Japan and the situation at home improved when the nation is made to understand that the emperor's pacific proposals have been met with impossible terms.

One of the emperor's ministers in a conversation said: "We have suffered bitter defeat on land and sea. We can, however, still continue the war. But both countries have suffered great losses in blood and treasure, and it would only profit the rivals of both were we to fight on until one or the other is exhausted. Russia has had a hard task fighting the war against such adversaries, 6,000 miles from home, and I contend she can make a dignified peace without glory, but not without honor. As the victor on land and sea, Japan can afford to remember, as Bismarck did at the conclusion of the Austro-Prussian war, that two countries which must live through the long future as neighbors may need each other's friendship. Japan may consider the time propitious on account of the situation in European Russia to try and crush us. Suppose, for the sake of argument, she succeeded in finally forcing a humiliating peace, it could not be more than an armed truce. Russia is too big and powerful to retire permanently from the field. The clouds at home will eventually roll away. With the army and navy reorganized in five, ten or 15 years, there will come inevitably our revenge. No permanent peace is possible now or later unless Japan is reasonable."

Suggestion as to Terms.

To the suggestion of the possibility of an alliance between Russia and Japan, the minister said: "A reasonable peace must first be established."

"What," was asked, "would be reasonable?"

"Broadly speaking, Russia's renunciation of her entire Manchurian policy should satisfy Japan's claims. She could have her protectorate over Korea, such privileges on the Kwantung peninsula, and at Port Arthur as the powers would not oppose, and the Chinese eastern railway be placed under international control, Russia maintaining her rights to a railway line through northern Manchuria to Vladivostok."

"What would be Russia's attitude on the subject of indemnity?"

"Russia never yet has paid indemnity, and history practically affords no precedent for indemnity when territory is not occupied to insure payment, and Japan holds not a foot of Russian territory. Japan could, however, take the proceeds of the sale of property and rights of the Chinese Eastern railway, which was built with Russian money."

Funeral Services Held.

Washington, March 20.—Brief funeral services were held here Sunday afternoon over the remains of Gen. and Senator Joseph R. Hawley, who died late Friday night. They consisted simply in the reading of the Episcopal prayer for the dead by Rev. Dr. Harding of St. Paul's Episcopal church. The services were private, though in addition to the family there were present a number of intimate friends. To-day the body of Gen. Hawley will be taken to Hartford, where public honors will be paid him in the state house, and final funeral services will be held in Asylum Hill Congregational church.

Senate Adjourns Sine Die.

Washington, March 20.—The senate adjourned in executive session formally recessed in decision that the Santo Domingo treaty could not be ratified. Pending nominations were disposed of and Senators Cullum and McCready were named as a committee to notify the president that the senate was ready to adjourn. They were informed that he had no further communications to make to the body and at 2:20 p. m. the senate was adjourned sine die.

Place for Kuropatkin.

St. Petersburg, March 20.—It is stated on high authority that at Gen. Linvitch's request, the emperor has appointed Gen. Kuropatkin commander of the First army, and that he assumed command Sunday.

To Study Telegraphic Methods.

Mexico City, March 20.—The Mexican government has sent a commission of telegraphers to the United States to study telegraphic methods.

Tiny Footgear for Women.

Some women when staying at hotels in Paris do not care to exhibit to the passers along the corridors the exact size of their feet, so they carefully carry with them a couple of pairs of tiny, delicate shoes, which, instead of the ones they are wearing, they place outside their doors for the servants to take down and clean. All the big boot shops in Paris now make a specialty of this tiny footgear, and a pair or two form a portion of the trousseau of every up-to-date bride.

It Was.

"You had to give a chap a commission to get the job for you, and then lost it in a day or two days? That was pretty dear for the whistle."

"You bet! The boss fired me for whistling!"—Chicago Tribune.

Many Falls.

"So you were out at the skating pond. How did you enjoy yourself?"

"I was sitting down most of the time."

"Ah, as a spectator?"

"No, as a skater."—Chicago News.

HAY HAS FIT OF WEAKNESS

SUDDENLY STRICKEN ILL WHILE BOARDING STEAMER.

Condition Not Regarded as Alarming as Vessel Leaves on Scheduled Time.

New York, March 20.—Secretary of State Hay was taken ill Saturday as he was about to board the White Star liner Celtic for a voyage to the Mediterranean and became so weak that he was taken on board the steamer in a wheeled chair. That his condition was not regarded as alarming seemed apparent, however, as the steamer started on her voyage without delay. Mr. Hay has been in poor health for some time and the voyage upon which he started was planned to give him complete rest and an opportunity to recuperate. The secretary's plans include a stay of about six weeks in southern Europe.

At the White Star dock there were three short flights of stairs leading to the second floor, from which floor the boarding of the steamers is made. In going up these stairs Mr. Hay had to rest at each landing. Just as he reached the top he reeled back, but recovered himself and kept on. As he was about to start up the gang plank he was seen to turn deathly white and stagger, and he would have fallen had not his friend supported him. The secretary was assisted to a heap of freight piled near the gang plank, where he sat down and waited until an invalid's chair was brought from the steamer. He was then wheeled aboard the steamer and went at once to his apartments. It was within a few minutes of the steamer's sailing time when the secretary went on board, and it was believed that if his ill turn was regarded as particularly serious there would have been some delay, while physicians were summoned or a change in plans made. No word came from Mr. Hay's apartments, however, and the Celtic left her dock promptly on schedule time. As she passed Sandy Hook the Celtic displayed a signal saying that the secretary was much better.

Washington, March 20.—"Extreme exhaustion of the nerve centers brought on by overwork," is the cause assigned by Surgeon General of the Navy Rixey, who is Secretary Hay's physician for the secretary's collapse just before boarding the steamer at New York Saturday.

The surgeon general had received no message from the family, but from his knowledge of the secretary's illness he was confident the fainting spell was due to this cause.

TRAIN WRECKED.

Disaster on the Erie Road Near Winfield, Ind., Injures Eleven Persons.

Hammond, Ind., March 20.—Erie railroad train No. 7, known as Pacific express, while running at the rate of 60 miles an hour, near Winfield station Sunday morning, plunged down a 24-foot embankment, injuring 12 people, two of whom may die. The wreck was caused by the auxiliary reserve reservoirs under the engine car dropping into a switch frog which caught the front trucks of the tender. The engine remained on the track, but six cars tumbled over and rolled down the embankment. Engineer Walcott and Fireman Gorman remained at their posts and escaped injury. The injured: Frederick Peaver, brakeman, Huntington, Ind.; head badly hurt and leg crushed; William T. Drake, conductor, Chicago, face cut by glass, nose broken, back sprained; Mrs. H. Catron, No. 254 Chicago place, Chicago, injured internally, may die; Morton Schnadig, No. 4214 Champlain avenue, Chicago, badly hurt about head; C. H. Williams, baggage man, Marion, O., scalp cut and internal injuries; Joseph Nolack, Everett, Minn., spine injured and internally hurt; may die; Stanley Yarian, Hegewisch, Ill., head badly cut; Joseph Schmitzky, Hegewisch, head and shoulder hurt; John Swanson, Hegewisch, Ill., right arm torn; Joe Dreabovold, Hegewisch, Ill., badly injured about head; Joe Pitt, Hegewisch, Ill., head cut by glass.

AN AWFUL DISASTER.

Explosion of Gas Kills Ten Miners in West Virginia—Fourteen Rescuers Also Perish.

Charleston, W. Va., March 20.—As the result of a horrible explosion of gas in the Rush Run and Red Ash mines near Thurmond Saturday night, 34 men now lie stark in death in the two mines. Ten of these were killed in the explosion Saturday night, and the other 14 were arrested by gas which entered the mine Sunday morning to take from the mines the charred and blackened remains of their fellow workmen. These latter were killed by a second explosion and the after damp.

Damage by Flood.

Warren, Pa., March 20.—Warren is experiencing a flood of no mean proportions. The lower parts of the town are inundated and dozens are rendered homeless for the present. An ice gorge in the Allegheny river at Red House, Pa., Sunday morning and the river rose four feet in less than three hours. The island portion of the town is covered with four feet of water. The Glade Run tannery will sustain the heaviest monetary loss. The plant is flooded and thousands of hides in the curing vat will be ruined. The losses will reach \$7,000.

Vesuvius Still Active.

Naples, March 20.—The activity of Mount Vesuvius continues. The desire of tourists to approach the crater, notwithstanding the danger, is so urgent that extra guards have been stationed to prevent their passage. Detonations from the volcano are heard a long distance.

WINS BIG PRIZE AMID DISORDER

SENATORIAL DEADLOCK IN MISSOURI LEGISLATURE ENDS.

MAJOR WARNER IS ELECTED

Scene of Great Turmoil During the Balloting—Members Fight and Furniture Is Smashed.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 20.—In a scene of riot and but 15 minutes before the time for final adjournment, the legislature Saturday afternoon elected Maj. William Warner, of Kansas City, United States senator, ending the deadlock which had existed since January 13. Seven ballots in joint session were taken before the end was reached, and the closing disorder in the legislature has not been paralleled in the history of Missouri politics.

When it became evident that Maj. Warner would be the choice, the democrats, who had steadfastly supported Francis M. Cockrell throughout, looked horns with the republicans, who were split on the caucus nominee, Thomas K. Niedringhaus, Richard C. Kerens and over a score of other nominees, and the assembly chamber became a place of tumult. Efforts were made to stop a roll call on the seventh ballot. Several members attempted to tear the presiding officer from the chair, and the democrats tried to effect an adjournment without election.

Clock Smashed in Melée.

The time for final adjournment

had been set for 3 o'clock by concurrent resolutions, and as the hour approached the clock was smashed in the melee. When the disorder was at its height Mr. Kerens made his appearance on the rostrum, and was given rousing cheers by the republicans. Immediately, Senator McDavid (dem.) moved that the joint assembly dissolve. This was met with a chorus of noes. The roll call was then taken on the motion to dissolve.

The Warner managers announced positively that Kerens would withdraw in favor of their candidate. Kerens remained on the stand during the roll call, which resulted in the defeat of the motion to adjourn by a vote of 32 to 52.

The confusion became greater. President McKinley directed the sergeant-at-arms to arrest any person who had no right on the floor except outside of the rollings. When the result of the roll call was announced there were repeated calls for Kerens. For two minutes the spectators cheered as the St. Louis leader stepped forward to address the assembly.

Kerens Makes Speech.

"I do not need to say I am a republican," said Kerens; "my record speaks for that. Your duty is to elect a republican senator

STANDARD OIL TRUST COME TO JUDGMENT

GIGANTIC STRUGGLE WHICH HAS BEEN
BEGUN AGAINST THE GREATEST
OF ALL COMBINES.

THE FIRST GUN FIRED IN KANSAS

Government Orders an Investigation Which Will Lay
Bare the Methods of the Oil Octopus—John
D. Rockefeller and the Part He Plays
in the Game—In Fifty Years
He Has Become the World's
Greatest Potentate.

Unless it is a case of clouds without rain, and storm without wind, and cry-cry without any twister, the tempest which is gathering about the great Standard Oil octopus is going to give that many startled trust something else to do in the near future besides crushing out competition, forcing up the price of oil, sucking in the profits, and declaring the regular quarterly dividend of 15 per cent. to its greedy stockholders.

A good many people are beginning to think that the Standard is the key log to the trust jam, which is damming up the commercial, industrial and financial streams of the country, and destroying the individual rights of the common people, and that if the dynamite of equitable law, and perfect publicity, can be touched off, under this key log, so as to compel it to yield to a reasonable adjustment and just control, all the other trust logs will float harmlessly down the stream of the national life, and the danger of unlawful combination will be passed.

But however that may be, certain it is that a war cloud of ominous proportions is arising upon the horizon of the Standard Oil company's sky. It began to gather in Kansas, that home of the cyclone, and has spread until from Texas to New York and from the Indian territory through the prairie states of Illinois, Iowa and Indiana to the capital city on the Potomac, the ominous mutterings of the coming storm have been heard. Had the Standard only had to deal with the situation in Kansas it would have been the merest child's play, the most

amusing diversion, to have in time crushed all opposition and forced the people and the state into submission.

John D. Rockefeller has been laughing up his sleeve and serenely waiting. It has amused him to read in the papers that the Kansas legislature had appropriated \$100,000 for the establishment of a state refinery to buck against his \$250,000,000 company. He has been annoyed, perhaps, at the effort to meddle with his pipe lines, but he has felt confident that the end would come in victory for him and the establishment of his company in the state on firmer basis than ever before. He has mapped out a campaign of waiting. This great financier, this \$250,000,000 money bag, can afford to wait for his dollars work while he sleeps, and he can keep busy banking the \$50,000,000 yearly income from his investments while the poor Kansas sees their \$119,000 refinery a stake hole into which to pour the wealth of the state and the independent producers there brought to a state of submission where they will be willing to make peace at Rockefeller's own terms, and if reports are to be credited Rockefeller's terms are never generous except to the interests of Rockefeller himself. He is never satisfied. It is said, unless he can buy at ruinously low prices and sell at figures which tell the story of a fair (if) profit of several hundred per cent.

Kansas Fires the First Gun. Kansas seems to be always doing things which other states are afraid to do, or never think of doing, and she has fired the first gun in this tremendous war, and, as Lincoln's call to arms in '61 was met by the cry from the dissent states: "We are coming," so the sound of Kansas' first shot at the oil octopus has aroused the nation, and on every hand, and from unexpected directions, reinforcements are coming to the aid of plucky Kansas.

The Government to Use Its Probe. The most important of all developments in this fight has been the action of Congress in ordering the department of commerce and labor to begin investigation of the business of the Standard Oil company, and as an evidence of the thoroughness with which the work will be done, the note of President Roosevelt to Mr. James H. Garfield may be quoted. It is terse, and businesslike: "Act vigorously on the resolution at once." And if the way in which Mr. Garfield's department has handled the beef trust investigation, and brought matters and conditions before the interstate commerce commission, which promise ill for the beef trust, is any indication of the spirit and thoroughness with which the investigation of the Standard Oil business will be conducted, Mr. Rockefeller may well begin to fidget in his chair and recall unpleasant memories of how Frank S. Monnett, the attorney general of Ohio, forced the Standard to abandon its trust form of organization, leave the state and take refuge in its present form of a New Jersey corporation.

Monnett Deals Standard a Blow. This will not be the first time the Standard has been investigated. Three times the trust has been up before legislative commissions and has once been taken before the courts. The legislature of New York delved into the affairs of the monopoly in 1897, with the Hepburn committee. Congress tackled it in 1888 with the Bacon committee, and again in 1890

listed the Standard in driving an independent refiner out of the business, and in the same way conspired to make the producers completely dependent upon the Standard's pipe line. These acts are alleged to have taken place while Secretary Paul Morton was in charge of the Atchafalaya traffic.

When the lower house of congress ordered unanimously the investigation of the Standard, it had a marked effect upon the stock of the company, a decline of 20 points being noted in a few days. The stock has been held at \$50 and it dropped to \$20, with an uneasy feeling prevailing.

It certainly looks as though the Standard Oil ship had drifted upon treacherous waters, and that all the oil of the thousands of storage tanks throughout the world would not be sufficient to quiet the rising waves which may yet wash over its decks and bring disaster.

We speak of the Standard Oil company and we think of the man who is the brains and sinew, yes, and money, too, of the gigantic corporation—John D. Rockefeller, who began 50 years ago with nothing and to-day counts his wealth in the hundreds of millions. He is by all odds the richest man in the world. How did he get within his grasp all this wealth? What of the man and what of his methods?

In discussing Rockefeller and his millions in a recent issue of the New York World, Earl Mayo declares that nothing in the career of this man has been accidental except the place of his birth, which occurred at Richfield, N. Y., in 1839, and about which presumably he had nothing to say. The means by which he rose to wealth was the combination of an idea with an opportunity. It happened to be the opportunity, but if the marvelous richness of the oil fields never had been discovered the idea would have been applied to some other business and Rockefeller still would have been one of the country's richest men.

We think of trusts as a development of the last ten or twenty years, but Rockefeller long before this, yes, 20 years prior, grasped the idea and blazed the way for the other trusts that have followed in the train of the Standard. The control of industry, elimination of competition, community of interest, regulation of output, consolidation under a single control, all were a part of his plan. He led the Standard Oil to its present eminence upon a rocky road which has since become smooth by much traveling. What was exceptional and unheard of then has become ordinary and matter of fact.

Mr. Rockefeller does believe in the industrial system which he represents and which he has done so much to further. His commercial creed is founded upon the theory of the survival of the fittest.

"We are better able to run your business than you are. We will pay you a fair price for it and will conduct it ourselves, but we will provide for you by paying you a salary to manage it (or to do whatever work you are best fitted for), and you will thus have a certainty to depend upon instead of the uncertainty and the possibility of losing your entire business which exists under the competitive system. Therefore, you will be better off than before. We will be better off because we can make more money on a smaller margin of profit if we handle all the business. The public will be better off because, through the economies of management on a large scale, it can secure its necessities at a lower or at least at a more regular price than before."

"The fact that we make big fortunes for ourselves by this process is not unjust, for we have demonstrated that we are more capable than the rest of you by getting control of the business. Therefore we are entitled to a greater reward, but we feel it our duty to help you by applying a part of our wealth to objects that will be for the public good."

This is the argument that John D. Rockefeller used in conversation with his friends at the very time when he was securing control of the oil refining business and which he has repeated since. It is expressed more loudly here and with more self-assurance, but this is what it amounts to. In an industrial community ordered by Rockefeller the shrewdest intellects would control—and as a corollary it would follow that their control would be for the general good. As has been expressed in happy phrase it is a system of benevolent industrial feudalism.

Standard Oil Interests \$250,000,000. While anything like an exact computation of John D. Rockefeller's wealth is impossible, there is obtainable some data that give interesting glimpses of his staggering total. Some seven or eight years ago one of the Standard Oil leaders, in speaking of the fortunes of some of the men most prominently identified with that company, was quoted as expressing the opinion that John D. Rockefeller's share of this great aggregation of wealth was then \$120,000,000 and that his income from it was from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

This statement had reference of course only to that part of Mr. Rockefeller's wealth derived from his oil interests or represented by his holdings in the Standard Oil company and the numerous subsidiary companies engaged in the distribution of oil or in the utilization of its many by-products. It was made, too, before the great increase in prices which in the past half dozen years has added probably one-third to the market value of these holdings. At a conservative estimate, therefore, this branch of Mr. Rockefeller's fortune, including the increase yielded by his income during the intervening period, must represent not less than \$250,000,000.

It is pretty well authenticated, however, that for the past decade Mr. Rockefeller's yearly income has been steadily rising from \$20,000,000 at the beginning of the period to a point at least two-thirds greater than that at the present time, and that, during the preceding ten years, it grew from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

Lives the Simple, Frugal Life. Mr. Rockefeller and his family are modest in habit and expenditure. They are perhaps the most notable devotees of the simple life among our multimillionaires. If we assume that \$2,000,000 were expended every year in living and in charity, it will be seen that the natural growth of this income without counting its compounding power through investments must have added nearly \$300,000,000 to the total. But this

vast sum has not been allowed to accumulate in vaults and strong boxes. Practically every dollar of it has been invested where it has earned other dollars. Many of them, directed by his keen trading instinct of their own, have multiplied themselves threefold within the past dozen years. One of the advantages of aggregated wealth is that it enables its possessor in times of panic or depression to purchase valuable properties cheaply and by the simple process of holding them until better times to realize a multiplied return on the investment.

Three-Fold Profit in Iron. Mr. Rockefeller has done this in many instances. A notable case was that of his iron ore properties. During the depression of 1893 he bought cheaply for cash, the ore lands of Lake Superior and the Minnesota ranges. He improved the mining equipment, built great docks and invested in huge ore carriers on the great lakes. When the era of high prices came along on the prosperity wave of 1900 and the United States Steel corporation was organized Mr. Rockefeller sold out. The \$25,000,000 which Mr. Rockefeller has in one form or another of steel holdings may be said to represent almost entirely profits on his investment of a dozen years ago. It is understood that in addition to his interests in the United States Steel corporation, however, he has very large holdings in the Lackawanna Steel company.

\$30,000,000 YEARLY. \$12,000,000 YEARLY. \$4,000,000 YEARLY. \$3,500,000 YEARLY. \$2,200,000 YEARLY.



BAREFOOTED BOY—CLERK—THE WORLD'S GREATEST POTENTATE

while he is a recognized factor in the affairs of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company.

Very much the same story as his profitable investments in iron-ore lands could be told of his connection with the lead and zinc mines which were transferred to the trust at a profit that ran into millions.

Other industrial companies in which he is largely concerned are the American Limestone Oil company, two of the big express companies, the sugar trust and the various organizations known collectively as the tobacco trust.

Not a Railway Man, But—

John D. Rockefeller is not known as a railway man. While there are Vanderbilt, Hill, Morgan and Harriman systems, there is no combination of roads known as the Rockefeller system. Nevertheless Mr. Rockefeller is the largest individual holder of railroad securities in the country. He is heavily interested in the Gould roads—Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Texas & Pacific and Wabash—and it is through his backing and assistance that George Gould has been able to fight his way successfully against the powerful combination of railway interests in buying his lines eastward toward the Atlantic seaboard. But in addition to this he is a heavy holder of the stocks and bonds, more particularly the bonds, of almost every one of the big eastern lines, as well as of Northern Securities and of half a dozen of the big roads running out of Chicago. Probably not less than \$50,000,000 of his wealth is invested in railways. And it should be borne in mind that practically all these holdings were bought when their market rating was much less than it is to-day.

The solidity and power that come from the backing of unlimited millions are valuable assets for a bank or trust company. A number of the most important of these institutions in New York and other cities have prospered through the magic of connection with the Rockefeller name. Certain of these, like the National City and Hanover banks, of New York, the First National of Chicago and the two largest banks in Cleveland, are known as Rockefeller institutions.

These are by no means the measure of Mr. Rockefeller's banking interests. A well-informed Wall street financier showed me a list recently of 50 banks and trust companies, all of which are reputed to be more or less under the Rockefeller influence. If John D. Rockefeller had nothing but his bank holdings he would be known as the country's richest banker and would have a fortune equaled by few in the United States.

Oil, steel, railroads, banks and trust companies have not been equal to the task of providing occupation sufficient for all the fast-multiplying Rockefeller millions. Within the past ten years especially a great many of them have gone into a particularly lucrative form of investment—city lighting and traction companies. Whether \$10,000,000 or \$25,000,000 more nearly represents John D. Rockefeller's investments of this sort in and about New York it is impossible to say, but the amount is likely to be near the latter figure, while he has other large sums similarly invested in New England and the central west.

Two Important Items of John D. Rockefeller's fortune are frequently overlooked in making computations of his wealth. These are his holdings of real estate and mortgages and of government and municipal bonds. Both are so vast that if we undertook to follow out the threads that lead to them they would take us to every part of the United States and across the Atlantic.

While Mr. Rockefeller's real estate holdings would amount to probably \$10,000,000, such investment does not prove a very attractive venture for the astute financier. He prefers to let the other fellow own the real estate and he hold the mortgage. The city of Cleveland is an example of this. He owns valuable property there—Forest Hills—and his Tarrytown (N. Y.) estate is truly baronial in its magnificent proportions, but these are nothing in comparison to his mortgage holdings. In Cleveland he holds a \$100,000 mortgage on the principal hotel, a mortgage for a like amount on a large wholesale business, and banking and street railway holdings which would bring the total to \$15,000,000 in the Ohio city alone.

But Cleveland is not the only city in the United States that is doing a good part of its business on John D. Rockefeller's money and paying him well for the privilege. New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh and Buffalo are cases in point.

Will Be World's First Billionaire.

Of Mr. Rockefeller's holdings in gov-



BAREFOOTED BOY—CLERK—THE WORLD'S GREATEST POTENTATE

ernment and municipal bonds it were idle to speculate. His beneficent attentions have been bestowed on other fields, too, that are not included in any of the above classifications, such as that of the big insurance companies, steamship and telegraph and building corporations and other things, as the department store advertisements say, too numerous to mention.

Taking into account all these widespread interests, it is not difficult to figure out that John D. Rockefeller is already possessed of upward of \$250,000,000, or that, with the power which his vast wealth gives him of buying cheaply when prices are at rock bottom and when financial stress compels the holders of particular properties to let them go, he will become a full-fedged billionaire within another ten years. If he lives so long. Indeed, the accumulation of his yearly income of \$50,000,000, or thereabouts, will carry him to that point without any allowance for the appreciation of the properties in which his money is invested such as is certain to occur.

If one were to construct a table showing chronologically the growth of Mr. Rockefeller's fortune it would read about as follows:

1855	.....	\$5,000
1865	.....	50,000
1875	.....	500,000
1885	.....	5,000,000
1895	.....	100,000,000
1905	.....	200,000,000
1910	.....	400,000,000
1925	.....	500,000,000

The World's Greatest Potentate.

From the purely financial point of view, however, Mr. Rockefeller is really the world's greatest potentate. The czar of Russia enjoys an annual income of about \$12,000,000; Emperor William, as king of Prussia, receives a little less than \$1,000,000; the emperor of Austria, Hungary, \$1,575,000; King Edward, \$2,225,000, and the king of Spain, \$2,000,000. In the expressive phrase of Wall street, King John, as emperor of oil, king of steel, banking and railroads, and prince of several lesser dominions, could buy and sell them all. If he had to earn his present wealth at the rate of two dollars a day, which many of his employees receive, it would take him something more than \$100,000 years to accomplish the task, or considerably longer than we have any record of in human history. It is not merely the number of John D. Rockefeller's millions, astounding as is their total, that is most impressive. It is the power which they convey. By reason of his ability to reward and punish, to make and unmake values, to bestow riches or ruin, he is almost absolute master not only of those enterprises in which he holds a major monetary interest, but in all those to which he cares to turn his attention in any way. The enterprises in which he holds investments aggregate a capitalization of over \$700,000,000. Though he owns outright but a tenth of this, he can away the destinies of every company involved if he so desires.

Humor. Some persons are so dry that you might soak them in a lake for a month and it would not go through their skin. —Henry Ward Beecher.

Fashions for March Winds



NOT AFRAID OF WEATHER.

FIRST precaution, be sure and have a hat to protect you, not to say pretty one. And for utility March hats look out and buy one of the new nets that help the locks "to stay put." Veils should be worn this month of tan and freckles for the sake of the complexion, but the nets protect the hair better, I believe they come in shades to match locks of almost any hue.

The illustrations seem to us to picture ideal March moods, so neat and trim are they, in spite of blowy skirts. A feature of promenade dress is the tailored touch, the good fit, the simple long lines. Hats, matching, are lightly trimmed.

The lady of fashion and the woman of business both court simplicity for the suit of service, and each shows her good taste in so doing. Just here it may be in season to speak of the raincoat, which seems now to have reached the perfection of finish. A great deal of attention has been lavished upon this article of dress, and as a result it is more than utilitarian, though it is that to a degree. The newest ones are made with skirt reference to what is liked in sleeves, shoulder lines, long or short waist, and therefore serve many a purpose other than indicated by the name raincoat. They make a good appearance in travel, for afternoon occasions, and even in the evening are worn by women very careful in matters of dress. They certainly fill a long-felt want.

Various material are employed for these coats, tweeds, covets, sibilicenes and also water-proof silk. A goodly number of suiting now shown in the stores pass through a water-proofing process and a sudden rainstorm does not now turn a gown into a wreck, as once it was sure to do. Some of the silks are absolutely water-proof.

What is a shirt-waist suit? Answer—anything in the suit line that is ankle-length—tall frocks of course, excepted. Last year the most common shirt-waist suit seemed the one of silk; this season, while silk will be much worn, there will be more of a variety, light-weight wools looming up strong. Whilst many of these ankle-length frocks will be built on severe lines, there will be considerable latitude as to elaboration.

To turn to afternoon dress, apart from the popular shirt-waist suit, we should like to speak of a gray broadcloth of very latest mode; it was made with a skirt full about the hips, the fullness turned into a deep puff by cording lower down. Cording and puffs will be popular.

Elbow sleeves are to be worn more than ever, and dressy coats have sleeves of this length finished with deep lace frills. Gowns for both afternoon and evening show elaborate elbow sleeves as the most fashionable. The real leg-of-mutton is equally popular for simple coats and waists; and a point worth noticing, one can easily increase the shoulder puffiness of a leg-of-mutton by gathering a piece of muslin, doubled into an inch or so, and sewing this bit of stiffening into the sleeves just in front of the shoulder. Another point worth notice is that with a full skirt a blouse waist is not effective; a tight bodice for a full skirt.

In the stores now one can buy the gumpies or chemisettes at so reasonable a price it seems a pity to bother about making them. Girdles continue high-priced and these may be easily constructed at home. They are pretty of satin, silk and crepe de chine, the satin gown probably the most modish. Satin is especially pretty in the olives and gray-greens of the moment.

We must mention a charming linen gown we saw recently in the window of a very exclusive little shop. It was a sort of white, but not dead-white, leaved to creamy gray, if one can imagine it; it was made with a yoke of eyelet embroidery, and the puffed elbow sleeves had a deep frill of the same embroidery. Simple and elegant!

REVOLUTION IN HATS

DON'T you remember those funny old pictures of youthful looking ladies with great chignons and tiny round hats perched at the edge of the pile of hair and tilting far over the face? Did you make fun of them? You better have not, for probably you yourself will wear one such the coming summer.

Yes, as reaction from the cart wheel headgear, the picture-hat, we are to have a reign of small roundish hats; as a reaction from the off-the-face style, we are to go to the extreme of placing the hat almost on the nose. It will entail very carefully dressed locks at the exposed back of the head, and woe to her whose tresses are not luxurious. The hat will be ridiculous enough anyway, but especially so on a small knot of hair. It goes without saying that some women will not attempt the revived mode.

Trimnings will be piled in the back. One fashion writer says it will be necessary to walk around the summer girl in order to enjoy her military thoroughness. The trimming peeps out from under the brim, falls on the hair, very little of it seems on the hat proper, save a soft wave of tulle.

Small round shapes, turbans and

saillors are to have their day, the sail-

or also tipped well down over the face.

And, a matter we called recent atten-

tion to the fingerie hats, washable af-

airs, are to be in vogue. These finger-

erie hats are often prophesied, and

we had grown a bit skeptical of hats

usually devoted to babies at the sea-

side ever obtaining among grown

women to any extent. But now they

are surely to be popular, and come in

such attractive designs it is small won-

der they have won their way. They

are rather large, on the "picture" or

order. One designed by an artist had

a crown and brim of white, the material

the English eyelet embroidery, the

trimming a sash of light-blue silk and

a bunch of pink roses, the pink that

delectable shade that goes so well with

pale blue.

ELLEN OSMONDE.

To the Other Fellow.

"Miss Mabel" said the persistent au-

tor, "I can't help speaking to you again.

It is true you have said 'No' very em-

phatically to every proposal."

"Not at all," interrupted the sweet

girl; "I said 'Yes' last Tuesday."

"Last Tuesday? Er—! I wasn't here

then."

"No; but Jack Hanson was!"—Tit-

Bits.

A FORCED SALE

The Fair Store is forced to raise \$10,000 in the next two weeks and in order to raise that money we must dispose of our stock of goods at any price it will bring, as we must have that amount of money by that time. Never in the history of retailing merchandise have goods been sold so cheap as they will be at this Forced Sale. We will not go into more details explaining to you in regard to this forced sale but want you to come to our store and be convinced that we advertise only facts.

THIS BIG SALE WILL COMMENCE ON TUESDAY, MARCH 21st

AND WILL LAST FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY

Remember the old saying, "The early bird catches the worm." So be among the first to come to our store and get the best pick of the stock. First come, first served.

SPECIAL NOTE--We will pay railway fare to all outside customers who purchase goods to the amount of \$15.00

All mail orders will be given our prompt and best attention. Store open until 9:30 p. m.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT	LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS	CLOTHING & FURNISHINGS
All standard calico..... 3 1-2c	One lot ladies flannelette shirt waists, always 75c to \$1.00..... 29c	Men's fine suits in single and double breasted styles, new and up to date goods, always sold for \$7.50 to \$9.50..... \$3.45
White outing flannel, 8c value..... 3 1-2c	One lot of Ladies' White Lawn and Black Sateen Waists always sold for 75c to \$2.00, this sale..... 29c	Men's fine black fancy worsted suits, round and square cuts, latest styles, always sold for \$10 and \$12.50..... \$5.95
Fancy outing flannel, 9c value..... 4c	One lot of Ladies' Corsets with hose supporters, this sale..... 39c	Men's all-wool suits in black and fancy, hand tailored and always sold for \$14 to \$16.50, at this forced sale..... \$7.95
Best dress ginghams, 8 and 9c values..... 4 1-2c	Ladies fine Dress Skirts in all new and up-to-date goods sold for 2.50 to \$3.00, this sale..... \$1.19	All our best black and fancy hand tailored suits, latest styles, \$16.50, \$18.50 and \$20 values, at this forced sale..... \$10.95
Summer Lawns, 8 and 10c values..... 3 1-2c	Ladies' fine Dress Skirts, all new spring styles. Just received this line last week, worth from \$3.50 to \$6.00..... \$2.45	Boy's long Pants Suits, all sizes in fancy worsteds, regular \$4.00 values, at this big forced sale..... \$1.95
The best Flannelettes, 10 and 15c value..... 6 1-2c	MUSLIN UNDERWEAR	Three Piece Knee Pants suits, always \$2.50 and \$3.50..... \$1.15
White Table Linen, 75c values..... 32c	One lot Ladies' Muslin Skirts, Drawers and Night Gowns always sold for 75c, and \$1 for this sale..... 33c	Boy's three piece knee pants suits, round and square cut, always sold for \$3.50 and \$4.50, this forced sale..... \$2.19
One lot Dress Goods, 40 to 55c values..... 19c	A lot of Muslin Underwear..... 17c	Men's fleeced underwear, regular 50c goods..... 29c
Ladies Cotton Hose, the 15c kind, per pair..... 6c	Lot of Muslin Underkirts fancy trimmed, regular \$1.60..... 79c	Men's best overalls..... 29c
Children's Cotton Hose, the 12c kind, per pair..... 6c	All of our best Muslin Underwear to go at this sale at just half price	Men's working shirts, 75c kind..... 33c
Children's fleeced underwear, sizes 16, 18, 20, for the sale..... 8c	SHOE DEPARTMENT	Men's fancy dress shirts, 2 collars, 75c values..... 29c
Children's fleeced underwear, sizes 20, 22, 24, for the sale..... 14c	One lot of Men's Working Shoes, Selz special, always for \$1.75, this sale..... 88c	Men's fancy dress shirts, fancy front, 85c and \$1.00 values..... 39c
Children's fleeced underwear, sizes 28, 30, 32, 34..... 18c	One lot of Men's Fine Dress shoes, Selz Royal Blue, All American and Top round, Brands always sold for \$3.50 for this sale only..... \$2.50	Canvass Gloves, the 10c kind..... 4c
Ladies fleeced underwear..... 15c	Ladies' Fine Dress Shoes, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 shoes, for this sale..... 95c	Men's black socks..... 6c
Good Feather Pillows..... 32c	All our Ladies Fine Shoes to go on at this sale for less than cost	Men's fancy cotton socks..... 6c
Lace Curtains, per pair..... 33c		Men's fine Neckties..... 6c
5,000 yds embroidery in different widths for this sale, yd..... 11 1-2c		Men's fine Suspenders..... 16c
10,000 yards embroidery in very wide widths. These always sold for 12c, 18c, 20c, for this sale..... 6c		Boys Knee Pants..... 15c
5,000 yards of fine Trochon lace, the 12 and 15c kind..... 4 1-2c		One lot of Men's fine Hats, all the latest spring styles and all new goods, always sold for \$1.50 and \$2.00, for this sale..... 75c

THE FAIR STORE

12 Davenport St.

Shepard Block

Rhineland, Wis.